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DIPHTHERIA CASE

Reported at Meeting of Board of Health.

CHILD DIES UNDER OPERATION

Three Cases Tuberculosis Discovered at Dairy.

Dr. Day May be Sent to Japan on Mission—Will Go Over Ground Taken by Smith and Wood.

W. O. Smith, Dr. Day, T. F. Lansing, C. A. Brown, Mr. Keliipio, Executive Officer Reynolds, Drs. Howard, Alvarez, Monsarrat and Wood were present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health. Secretary Wilcox read the resignation of Minister Cooper as president of the Board of Health. On motion of C. A. Brown the resignation was accepted, and W. O. Smith was elected to fill the place.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and placed on file.

Mr. Lansing asked if anything had been heard from the contractor regarding cattle furnished the leper settlement after the contract had expired. Receiving a negative answer, Mr. Brown thought the board should be lenient in this case, as the contractor had kept the supply of beef at the settlement. The matter, Mr. Smith thought, merely resolved itself into a matter of price. The difference between the old and new price was a cent a pound. No action taken.

Mr. Smith related the substance of an interview he had in Washington with Surgeon General Wyman, regarding the necessity for the United States to appoint a medical inspector at Asiatic ports. A letter was read from Dr. Wyman to Mr. Smith, informing him that he had decided to appoint a member of the corps to visit China and Japan, who would stop in Honolulu.

Mr. Smith also gave a description of the appliances at Angel Island, San Francisco, for disinfecting garments. One or two suggestions were made by Mr. Smith regarding changes here. Referring to the remarkable case of smallpox here, Mr. Smith thought Dr. Graham, at Kobe, did his work well, and believed that the microbes were in the clothing of the crew or the quarantine there was not as strict as it should be. He believed if our quarantine regulations were strictly carried out there would be no danger. Referring again to the matter of the United States officer going through here, Mr. Smith thought it advisable to have some one from here go with him. He would suggest Dr. Day, from the fact that his experience as port physician would make him the most desirable person to send. Compared with the cost of quarantine, even in the present case, the expense of the trip by Dr. Day would be small. He considered it probable that cholera would make its appearance in Hong Kong, as well as at Japanese ports, and that Graham, and we should do everything possible to prevent the disease from coming here.

Mr. Smith did not believe it would be necessary to take action today—he had stated to the Executive his intention of making the suggestion. He related circumstances of inspection at Hong Kong, and in spite of it, several cases of smallpox had broken out on the vessel before reaching Kobe. Dr. Eldredge was strict—he had to be. He said, also, that if he had been here he would have had an officer of the board go to Japan on the Rio, and with Dr. Eldredge, investigated Dr. Graham's action and learned exactly what the latter had done. If he had neglected his duties, then it was the business of the board to find it out. Reports of Drs. Myers and Monsarrat, Mr. Keliipio and the superintendent of Mualalai Hospital and Maternity Home were read.

Dr. Howard reported the case of a child brought to the dispensary with throat trouble. He suspected diphtheria, and decided that an operation was necessary. He took it to Dr. Wood's office to have it performed, but the child died under the operation and under circumstances which lead the physicians to believe the case was one of diphtheria. Some of the secretion had been given Dr. Alvarez for microscopic examination. He had reported

that the examination had been made, but while he was not certain of it, and could not tell definitely until tomorrow at 3 p. m. He believed it is really that disease. Dr. Alvarez stated that he had been called upon to make examination of membrane several times, but until this case appeared there had, as yet, been no diphtheria here. Dr. Howard assured the board that the throat of the child had been disinfected, as well as everything about the office. He would visit the house, where the child had lived, and see that proper attention is paid to disinfection there.

The report of Mr. Myers of the leper settlement was read.
Three large gin bottles, full of water, taken from Nawiliwili stream, Kaula, were exhibited as showing how the water was being contaminated by the molasses dumped into the stream by the sugar plantation companies. One sample resembled water impregnated with charcoal, another had a decided golden tinge and the third looked like stale beer. The odor resembled that which hovers around the excavator cart on a busy day.

Complaints had been received, and the samples were furnished by Sheriff Carter. Mr. Smith remarked that some years ago the plantation companies had been prosecuted for maintaining a nuisance, and after these suits it was asked the physician of the district to make a chemical analysis of the water and report.

The matter of appropriation for inspection of animals for the purpose of ascertaining where tuberculosis exists was discussed. The appropriation for general expenses was reduced now to \$800, and this would not stand such inroads. It was decided, then, to charge the sum of \$175 for this purpose to general expense of pay rolls.

Dr. Monsarrat stated that he and Dr. Shaw had made an inspection of four cows and reaction had followed in three. He asked permission to kill the three cows and make a post-mortem for the purpose of verifying the report. This was objected to by one member of the board, as it was thought better to kill but one at a time. Dr. Monsarrat exhibited the blanks and showed how his records are kept. These cows are the property of a dairyman, whose name was not made public.

Mr. Smith asked what would be done with the cabin passengers of the Copic, provided there is no sickness on board and they wanted to come ashore. Dr. Wood explained that cabin passengers destined for Honolulu would be required to finish out in quarantine the balance of the 18 days. Steerage passengers would be required to serve 18 days. He stated, also, that smallpox was just as apt to be brought here by a cabin as a steerage passenger, and for this reason the regulation must be enforced.

Mr. Smith asked whether any reports had been made by Dr. Howard as to condition of the children who had been vaccinated under a recent order of the board. Being told that no report had been received, the secretary was requested to notify Dr. Howard to send in his report without delay.

A letter was read from the O. R. & L. Co., submitting terms of carriage to funeral parties to the proposed new burying ground on the line of the railroad. A design for chapel and morgue was also submitted. No action was taken on the matter.

At this juncture matters which were of interest only to the members of the board and which evidently do not concern the public were to be taken up and the reporters told to "git." President Smith remarked, by way of consolation: "You fellows wouldn't kick if you could see how newspaper men were denied admission to executive sessions in the United States." The genial president overlooked the fact that it is the public, rather than the newspaper men, who want to know what is taking place in reference to the much-talked about Waikiki quarantine.

GOING TO LONDON.

Minister Damon to Represent Hawaii at Queen's Jubilee.

It is practically settled that Hon. S. M. Damon, Minister of Finance, will represent the Hawaiian Government at the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria June 20th. The matter of being officially represented at this great event has been under discussion in the Executive Council for some time.

As every nation on the face of the earth will have a representative in London, it has been decided that Hawaii shall not be left out in the cold. In view of the friendly relations that have always existed between this country and Great Britain, it is deemed highly fitting that the Republic shall do the proper honors which become a friendly and independent nation.

It is rumored about town that during Minister Damon's tour he will have an eye on the financial situation and sound various financial concerns in the interests of the refunding loan. This rumor, however, is not confirmed, although it is safe to predict that he will at all times have his eyes open in the interests of the Government. There is, however, no political significance to be given his tour. He will do the proper thing at the proper time, and then return. The time of Mr. Damon's departure has not been decided upon.

RACE MINGLING

Dr. G. P. Andrews' Paper on "A Polyglot Community."

EFFECTS OF AMERICANIZING

Chinese Hybrid Retains Energy and Thrift.

Good Results of Educational Institutions—Possibilities in Orientals.

The following paper, entitled "A Polyglot Community," was read by Dr. G. P. Andrews before the Social Science Club Monday evening:

A pressing question at present in Hawaii is: What shall we do for laborers, without increasing our stock of Asiatics? This is my apology for the following thoughts, developed by the situation, but not intended to be in any sense exhaustive. I hope, however, it may elicit some discussion.

Since the confusion of tongues doubtless the mixing of races has been a source of anxiety to a lower grade of people. In the history of Egypt and Israel we have many examples. The former especially had a hard experience with the children of Jacob. They solved the problem by keeping the strangers apart, both as to religion and location, and when at last the Hebrews went out with a "high hand" they left little impress upon Egypt, but took much of Egyptian influence upon themselves. Later they had a similar experience in Babylon, but this time they left their impress, religiously, upon the Babylonians. But there was apparently little social impression made.

In Roman times the mixing of peoples was carried on as a governmental policy, and its effect was very striking in its effect upon the Romans themselves—the luxury of Greece proving a bane to a nation of warriors. On the contrary, the Roman immigration into Gaul, Germany and Britain resulted in the opposite, starting each of these nations upon an upward course, which is manifest today in the positions they hold as the ruling powers of the world.

On the whole, history demonstrates gain more than loss by amalgamation, though there are notable exceptions. The advancement is always where an ignorant race is brought in contact with a superior.

To illustrate, take Great Britain. The earliest known people were barbarians, and their conquest by Rome and the settling of large numbers of Romans in the country resulted in a very great advancement in civilization. Subsequently, incursions of Saxons, Danes, and finally the Normans, by the welding power of centuries of intercourse, have built up the Englishman of today. A very complex ancestry is his, and each element in it has contributed to the present generation, which represents more than fifteen hundred years of growth. We can trace each step in the construction, and see almost from century to century the several elements being assimilated.

If we turn to the United States, there is an amazing example of a heterogeneous people, and one in which an alien but enlightened race has overwhelmed the aborigines—though, unlike the British, the Indian has little part in the new nation. We may regard the present North American as a carrying on of the Englishman to a much higher degree of complexity in race elements.

The policy of the United States with her enormous available territory has been, until very lately, perfect liberty of citizenship to all who wished to come. Already there are clear fore-shadowings of what the future will do with the medley of races. Fifty years have largely Americanized the wild Irishman, and the Europeans who have come are all susceptible of assimilation. Scandinavians, Slavs, Teutons, French, Italians, Portuguese, et al omne genus, are all fish for the great net, and even the first generation born under the stars and stripes, no matter how ignorant and degraded the parents, shows a wonderful step toward adjusting the alien to the American type.

I was much struck with this during a recent visit to the States, among the Italian population of Chicago, and elsewhere among Poles and Swedes. The germs of progress seem to have existed in all races, and in this century the atmosphere is peculiarly favorable to their growth. And indeed signs are not wanting that the Oriental is waking out of his long apathy.

In passing it is interesting to note that the progressive nations are all

Christian. The Confucian, Buddhist, Hindu and Mohammedan faiths produce stagnation now, whatever they may have done in their primitive vigor. But for two thousand years the cross has led the van for the nations that were growing upwards, and now, as the truths basal to Christianity are presented to the comprehension of the backward ones, they too begin to stir themselves, and if they do not directly accept a new faith, the old one loses its hold, and a state of agnosticism supervenes which is still quite compatible with great activity in material and intellectual progress. Even the agnosticism derives its vitality from the eternal verities which it culls out from Christianity, while it rejects the faith which is based upon them.

In considering the question of race mingling, there are two sides to be analyzed. One relates to the population already in possession of a country; the other concerns the influence upon the immigrants. Practically the first proposition is the important one to us today; posterity must deal with the other, which we can regard only secondary in comparison to our efforts for the present national good, assured, however, that a true apprehension of present needs will be most likely to provide for those of the future, for whatever makes for righteousness now cannot turn to evil hereafter.

The United States are face to face with this problem as regards the negro, and the answer to it is not at all apparent as yet. Owing to the prejudice against color, the amalgamation of the white and the black is less rapid than among white races, and here there is little mixture between white and Asiatic. But as to the Hawaiians, the opposite is true. It is very interesting to note the changes resulting from intermarriage. Mulattos are physically inferior in vitality to either parent, and marrying together rarely survive the third generation, families dying out both by feeble resistant power and low fertility. Intellectually they are decidedly inferior to the white parent and superior to the black. Among Eurasians I believe the same is true, though I cannot speak personally.

The Hawaiian half-breeds show the same results, being physically less resistant to disease than the European parent. The intellectual capability bears the same ratio to the parents as in the former case, so far as my observation goes, but others with greater familiarity than I with the subject can speak upon that point.

The half white falls short intellectually just where the native Hawaiian fails. Not in quickness of apprehension or in intelligence, but in the power of sustained effort. It is well known that a Hawaiian well brought up among the best surroundings can rarely maintain himself when returned to his native relationships, and I think there are very few half whites who have proved themselves equal to carrying on large business interests successfully, or taking a high standing in the professions. However, it is my impression that the half Chinese are an exception to this rule. The Chinese hybrid retaining more of the paternal thrift and energy than the half white. It is to be remembered in this connection, as a strongly modifying element, that among the half whites the male parent usually has not been one to transmit very much of value to his offspring. But even where the parents on both sides have been unexceptionable, the truth of my statement will be apparent. This argument by no means proves that the mixture of European and Hawaiian must not finally produce a high type of humanity. The Hawaiians are but two generations from barbarism, and it is rather remarkable that they have advanced so far. I doubt whether the ancient Britons in two generations showed any more favorably after the conquest by the Romans.

I shall not touch the larger question of the desirability of Asiatics in Hawaii, as that involves discussion for a volume by itself. I believe, however, that in the ultimate make-up of the 20th century Hawaiian, a tincture with Oriental blood may blend some of the patient economical diligence characteristic of those races, with the jolly Polynesian to the exceeding advantage of the latter. That this idea involves the entire remodeling of a race need

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